MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

Landon office of Tax Sex. Hotel Victoria Northum-berland avenus. Address Astron. Baissans, sole repre-sentative in London.

## The Storm that Brought Disaster.

The atmospheric conditions accompanying the great downpour of rain that deluged at least half of the country east of the Mississippi River on Friday and Saturday, and caused the culminating disaster at Johnstown, were not less remarkable than those attending the blizzard of last year. On Friday morning a great storm centre which had, as usual, advanced from the northwest, lay in a vast oval, narrowing toward the south, which stretched from Lake Huron to South Carolina. Behind it, both on the northwest and on the southwest, were two strongly developed areas of high pressure, which crowded close upon the low storm centre and created steep barometric gradients, the natural result of which was high winds blowing down the atmospheric slopes toward the area of depression. On the Atlantic side was a still greater high-pressure area, or anti-cyclone, whose centre of pressure over Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lay exactly in the path that the storm would naturally follow. The cyclone was thus surrounded, and its progresa was arrested, so that it remained perforce hovering over the country between the lakes and the Atlantic coast line, pouring down its accumulated moisture in sheets of rain as its rapidly rising air currents were reenforced by the inrush of moist surface air

from the seaboard and the lakes. This was a condition of things remarkably like that which prevailed during the blizgard, for then, too, a cyclone from the west, closely pressed from behind by areas of high barometer, had its progress arrested by an immovable anti-cyclone resting upon the ocean. In the case of the blizzard the cyclonic centre was disrupted, splitting up into two storms, one of which moved north and lost itself in the wilds of Canada. The same thing occurred on Friday night when the cyclone, whose very centre had hung over western Pennsylvania all day, was divided, the high pressure from the southwest having apparently been driven into it like a wedge. This time the line of retreat of the principal part of the cyclone was toward the southeast, across Virginia and North Carolina, which in turn received its floods of rain.

By Saturday morning the northern half of the disrupted cyclone seems to have gathered its forces again, and an unusually deep depression was formed over Lake Huron. The anti-cyclone centred over Nova Scotia in the mean time had not given way an inch. and so the advance of this northern cyclone, as far as it showed any advance at all after the disruption of Friday night, was straight toward the north, although the regular course of such storms is eastward. The bright skies of yesterday attested the fact that the fair-weather forces had finally won the victory.

All over the great area covered by the storm on Friday and Saturday the symbols of the weather maps show that the land was hidden by a dark curtain of clouds, under the centre of which the tremendous tragedy of the Conemaugh was enacted. It is not often that so broad a region is completely velled from the sight of our possible contemporaries in other planets, and it is an interesting reflection that astronomers in Mars. armed with telescopes equal to ours, could unquestionably have beheld the great cloud that brought gloom and disaster to so fair a spot of the earth, just as our astronomers have often watched the advance of vast clouds across the surface of Mars, and wondered what was going on beneath them.

# The Greatest Free Trade System Known.

Since it has appeared that iron can be produced in Alabama for from \$10 to \$6 a ton, our free trade contemporaries have con cluded that the situation is peculiarly favorable to a renewed onslaught on the system of American protection. We do not understand their logic, but we can reproduce their opinions. One from a leading representative, the New York Herald, is worth noticing:

"Pennsylvania wants protection, and she has it so far as foreigners are concerned. But she hasn't enough; she needs more. She wants to be protected against Alabama. She can't make a deal with the new comercompeting with another. That is the logical result of the protective situation."

Without waiting to ponder what may be meant by the protective situation, it should be said that if it is anything at all, its logical result could not be as the Herald supposes.

Pree trade between the States has been an uninterrupted and unassailed principle of the American Government since its formation. Without it the Union would have been little more than a name. With it, the United States exhibit, both in magnitude and perfection, incomparably the most wonderful free trade system ever known.

The system of protection against cheaper foreign labor was begun almost simultaneously with that of free trade between the States. It has been maintained with equal steadfastness. There has never been a time in our history when we didn't have it. We have never had a President, certainly we have never had a Democratic President, who failed to leave a record of his belief in it. It is our national policy in governing our relations with foreign countries.

But a comical feature of the free trade crusade is the never-say-die pertinacity with which they hammer away at the tariff, even when the protection idea is not directly involved. So far as the development of Alabama iron making is concerned, the iron tariff might be two hundred dollars a ton and it would make no difference.

# The Some Day Democrats.

There are in this town certain individuals few but noisy, who proclaim on every occasion that if the Democratic party will only consent to change its policy and principles it is certain to be the dominant party some day or other.

On this account, these persons are popul larly known as members of the Some Day Democracy. Their idea is that what the Democratic party most needs is a "new issue," and every one of them stands ready to furnish the new issue.

Thus, those who frequent the Reform Club insist upon tariff smashing as the only sure means of utterly routing and demoralizing the Republicans.

Many of these whose political storm centre is the New Amsterdam Club will listen to nothing but the selection of the Saxton disfranchising system as the cardinal principle of real Democracy.

There are others, further down town, who expect to twist the Republicans out of power in the nation by their flerce but futile advecacy of Chinese civil service reform.

There are a few who wish to knock the pins from under the Republicans by taking up, as the chief business of Democrats, the

advocacy of Prohibition.

who cannot be comforted unless the Democratic party engages in a vigorous warfare, of the wind-mill order, against the plutocrats,

as they call them. The Some Day Democrats have, all of them, new issues to bring to view. The great leaders of the party in the past, chieftains like SEYMOUR, HENDRICKS, CHURCH, and Tilden, never found it necessary, in order to retain the confidence of the Demoeratic masses and to lead them to victory, to go about searching for crank ideas.

# Canada and the Fur Seals.

The Toronto Globe is altogether mistaken in supposing that "THE SUN has been supporting the extreme pretensions of the United States to the control of Behring Sea." There is therefore no force in our Canadian contemporary's conclusion that such remarks as we have recently made in this very important matter indicate that THE SUN now for the first time disposed "to look at both sides of the question."

The only doubts that harass us at present are in regard to the policy of the HARRISON Administration. It has not been announced. No extreme claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea west of the treaty line has yet been asserted by the United States Government. It may be true that the Alaska Commercial Company, the Government's tenant in the Pribylov Islands, is inclined to take the extreme view referred to by the Globe. This is natural, for the establishment of that theory of our rights in the North Pacific would aggrandize the power and protect the business of the company. It may be true, likewise, that the Alaska Company has powerful support at Washington, and particularly in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. But a distinct assertion of the claim that Behring Sea is a closed sea. and that we own the greater part of it in the sense that we own Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound, is yet to proceed from

any authoritive source at Washington. When that claim to dominion is distinctly asserted, there will be time enough to discusa it in all its aspects. Meanwhile, we suppose that all the civilized world is interested in helping us to prevent the extermination of the fur seal by poachers, whether they are Americans or Russians or Canadians.

### Lord Salisbury's Dark Forecast.

When we bear in mind the caution which isually marks the utterances of Prime Ministers, the assertion which Lord SALISBURY made recently in the House of Lords seems extraordinary. It was never, he said, more uncertain whether the rulers of Europe would remain in power for five years. On account of the speaker's opportunities of gaining trustworthy information, the statement has excited a great deal of attentionthe more perhaps because in its unqualified form it is hard to understand.

Lord Salisbury must have meant not that the present rulers of Europe might cease to live, but that they or their expected successors would cease to reign within the brief term mentioned. It would have been a truism to say that a sovereign's tenure of life is uncertain, particularly as the King of Holland was but lately looked upon as moribund. The King of Spain is a child, the Sultan of Turkey is an invalid, the Czar is incessantly threatened with assassination, the Emperor of Austria is known to be tired of life, and the German Kaiser is believed to be sufferer from a constitutional disease. That every one of them may in five years give place to another member of his dynasty, is a truth too obvious to need affirmance by a man who, whatever his faults, has never been accused of twaddle.

Evidently the uncertainty to which the British Premier referred, is concerned with the duration, not of individual lives, but of dynasties and forms of government. Even thus defined, the statement seems too broad. In some European countries a political revolution is probable; in others it is possible; while again in others it is scarcely conceivable. Few careful observers of currept events would be surprised to see material changes in the French political regime -we will not say in five years, but in five months. Whether the Regent CHRISTINA will be able much longer to repress the Spanish revolutionists is also very doubtful. The hold of the House of Savoy upon the Italian peninsula has been sensibly weakened by its failure to conciliate the Papacy on the one hand, and its intimate relations with the traditional enemies of Italy on the other. No one expects King WILLIAM of Holland to live five years; and should his young daughter die during her minority, the Netherlands would pass to a German princess, under whose influence the country might be induced to enter the German empire on the same footing as Bavaria's. As for Belgium, on behalf of whose neutrality and independence not even England would now desire to fight, she is likely to be roughly dealt with in any territorial readjustment following a European war. It is plain enough, more over, that in the three Danubian principaliies, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, a rev

olution may break out at any hour. But here the scope of probable political change seems to end. It is inconceivable that a member of the House of OTHMAN will not five years hence reign over the Turkish possessions, no matter how restricted they may by that time have become. Neither can we deem it possible that the ROMANOFF family will not continue to rule Russia in 1894, whatever may be the issue of the appalling contest between the Nihilists and the present Czar. So of the composite empire of Austria-Hungary it may be said that the most durable feature is the HAPS-BURG succession. Francis Joseph may abdicate or die, but in all probability he will succeeded by a prince of his house.

But the countries where particular dynasties seem firmly fixed are as well known to every one as are the countries in which the form of government seems mutable. It would have been as trite and superfluous for Lord Salisbury to name the former as the latter. There is one European State, however, whose structure is cetensibly strong, but whose ability to withstand exterior pressure the head of the British Foreign Office may have cause to doubt. He may have taken refuge in a generality because he did not wish to name the German empire, with whose organizer, BISMARCK, he is on most cordial terms. He may know, what indeed seems possible, that Bayaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, and Saxony, together with the Progressists and Socialists of Prussia itself, would like to see the German empire reconstructed under a HAPSBURG instead of HOHENZOLLERN Emperor. Not only would ten millions of Germans be thereby reunited with their brethren, but there would be less obstruction to progress. The rule of FRAN-CIS JOSEPH is much less rigorous and in-

quisitorial than that of WILLIAM II. Lord Salisbury may know just how much oundation there is for the rumor that Austria desires to withdraw from the triple alliance and to form a new combination with Again, there are those who insist upon Russis, to which in certain circumstances

tackling what they call the Plutocracy, and France might become a party. However that may be, his utterance in the House of Lords was empty of interest, unless he meant to indicate a doubt as to the stability of Hohenzollern rule in Germany.

## The Institution of Marriage.

The report of the Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT "on the statistics and laws relating to marriage and divorce in the United States" will make a volume of about 1,000 pages. He has undoubtedly done the best he could with his subject, but owing to the great carelessness of many of the States in the matter of the registry of marriages, it will fall in the completeness and accuracy which are essential to the scientific value of such a document. The statistics of the divorces, however, are more thorough, since they are from the records of courts.

He estimates the number of married couples in the Union at about nine and a half millions in 1880, an increase from 1870 of nearly "has become harassed with doubts," and is | 30 per cent. In other words, the proportionate growth in the number of marriages was about equal to the ratio of increase in the population. This, of course, is a very healthy indication. It is a proof of material prosperity and of a high state of morals. Relatively to the whole number of marriages, the number of divorces, too, was not great, Col. WRIGHT'S statistics showing that the proportions of the divorce evil have been much exaggerated, though in so many of the States the causes for which marriages are dissoluble are numerous.

The divorces stood to the total marriages in 1890 as about one to 500. No more convincing proof of the success of the institution of matrimony could be afforded. Though there is substantial freedom of divorce under our prevailing system of laws, only two marriages out of a thousand turn out to be failures. The States which show the largest ratio of divorces are those to the far West and the New England States; the first because of the unsettled condition of society in them, and the second because liberal divorce laws attract within their boundaries great numbers of men and women from other parts of the Union who are anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony. In Colorado there are 136 married couples to one divorce, in Rhode Island 190, while in this State, where the dissolution of marriage is difficult, the number is 1,154, and in the Southern States of Georgia, Maryland, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Delaware divorces are even more infrequent. Yet it appears that at present they are increasing in the South, probably because of a low state of morals among the colored population. they not having yet acquired a due regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation.

But the statistics, as a whole, afford much encouragement to the moralist, and especially when we take into the account the fact that the records of divorces are substantially complete, while those of marriages are merely an estimate. They prove that public opinion is becoming more and more opposed to the dissolution of marriages, and that the States may be trusted to deal with the divorce problem for themselves, though Col. WRIGHT's report was obtained with a view to gathering facts on which to attempt the justification of the passage of an unconstitutional divorce law by Congress. The evil is not by any means as portentous as it was made out.

There is no occasion whatever for the Boston National Divorce Reform League to distress itself on the subject. The institution of marriage is exceedingly popular in this republic, and it is working very successfully

## Unanimity in Jury Trials.

The Hon. THOMAS EWING, formerly of Ohlo, but now of the New York bar, delivered an address to the graduating class of the University Law School at the Metropolitan Opera House last Wednesday evening.

"An obviously needed reform," said he, " is the abolition of the requirement of the unanimity of a jury in civil cases. The present system has neither reason nor experience to support it. It tends to bring the jury system into contempt."

We do not agree with this pr all. It is radically unsound, and the tendency of such teaching to young men about to enter upon the practice of the law, is to instil very incorrect ideas as to the practical working of the system of trial by jury.

Without the requirement of unanimity which now exists, it would be almost impossible in close cases, and those requiring thoughtful discussion in order to arrive at a just result, to secure that careful consideration of the evidence in all its aspects which is insured under the present system by the ability of two or three men on a jury to delay a verdict until they have been convinced of the correctness of the views entertained by their associates, or have brought their associates round to their own views.

On this subject one of the most distinguished of English Judges now in office has said: "My own opinion is that trial by jury has both merits and defects, but that the unanimity required of the jurors is essential to it. If that is to be given up, the institution itself should be abolished."

The system of trial by jury as it now exists in this State should be preserved unchanged.

At the time that the bill was signed in creasing by four the number of Police Justices in this city, the statement was made, and made truly, that, while the population of New York had increased enormously during the past twenty years, there had been no increase in the number of Police Courts. It was to rectify this state of things, by the creation of at least one new criminal court, that Governor HILL consented to attach his signature to the bill which the Legislature had passed. On Friday a delegation from Manhattanville visited Mayor GRANT to enlist his support in a movement to establish the new court in that part of town. The argument advanced by the Manhattanville gentlemen is that of the five Police Courts below the Harlem River, fourthe Tombs, Essex Market, Yorkville, and Harlem-are on the east side of town, while only one, Jefferson Market, is on the west side. Therefore, they say, a new court ought to be on the west side, and it ought to be in a part of

town which is growing. That a new court in Manhattanville would prove a convenience to persons residing in sign is to relieve the other courts, such a location would not be to the best advantage. There were arrested in this city last year, by police men connected with the various precincts. 77,000 persons. Of this number, 19,098 were arrested in the Essex Market district, 18,282 in the Tombs district. 17,898 in the Jefferson Market district, 15,574 in the Yorkville district, 4,572 in the Harlem district, and 1,572 in the annexed or Morrisania district. It is to relieve the two latter courts that a new one in Manhattanville would serve, hence there seems little necessity for it. On the other hand, the down-town courts are overcrowded. If a new court should be located somewhere in the vicinity of Third avenue and Fourteenth street it would relieve alike the Yorkville and the Essex Market districts.

The Civil Service Commission at present seems to be mainly composed of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Anything of which Mr. THEODORE Roosevent is a component part is likely to consist of him. He is a very active and impressive youth, and he intends to reap the benefit of everything that he sows, be it cabbages, be it Reform Cinb tracts. Dakotan experience has taught him that the mountain goat does not rise to taffy. Mr. Roosevelt, as a practical young man, ought to know he is wasting energy. All his activity and all his sincerity cannot make genuine the humbug to which he is now devoting his undoubted genius for work.

General Order No. 6, issued by Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, although not so worded as to criticise any past occurrence, is unquestionably due to the mishap which befell Major Joseph W. WHAM, near Cedar Springs in Arizona:

"Escorts to Paymasters must be of ample strength to prevent any possibility of successful attempt at robbery, and be commanded invariably by a commissioned officer."

It might have been better for the Treasury of the United States, as it certainly would have been for the poor fellows of the escort who fell victims to the ambush prepared by the Arizona highwaymen, if this rule had been in vogue in all the departments before the date of that disaster. But the robbery of Paymaster WHAM, like the previous robbery of Paymaster Bash in Wyoming, indicates that a costly experience is necessary to insure the issue of adequate instructions upon this subject. Major Basii had only two or three men with him as his escort when his value was stolen by an audacious cowboy, but Major WHAM had a dozen colored cavalrymen, and he testifies to their good conduct and valor when surprised and caught at a disadvantage. Gen. Rugen does not say specifically of how

many men a l'aymaster's escort should consist, but a noticeable point made by him is that hereafter in his department the escort must be in charge of a commissioned officer. This has not been the rule hitherto, and it was not the case with the escort furnished to Major Wham. But when highwaymen prepare a regular ambush, with a fieldwork to retreat to, as at Cedar Springs, the operation of defending a l'aymaster's funds becomes quite military enough to engage the services of a commissioned officer. As the loss in such cases usually falls on the Government, suitable precautions should be taken, even if extra duty is thereby imposed on company officers. The arrest of Cyclone Bill and three of his supposed comrades is well, but the probability of recovering the funds of Major WHAM is up to this time no greater than was that of recovering the funds of Major Basil after the arrest and sentence of PARKER.

We reprint a letter by Mr. ROBERT P. POR-TER, now Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, describing with accuracy and vivacity the practical operations of that civil service system which is the Mugwump idea and model. In the British civil service the idea of a permanent tenure and an officeholding class or caste is carried out in perfection. Mr. Porter shows what an everlasting humbug it is. His description was written about two years ago, but it is as true now as it was then, and rather more interesting, if anything, since circumstances have put Mr. PORTER at the head of a department of the civil service where he will have the opportunity to choose between the British method and the common-sense plan in the selection of thousands of subordinates.

Dr. Perens has at last obtained permission to start for Central Africa with a large quantity of stores destined for EMIN Pasha. His route will probably be from Mombasa, north of Zanzibar, across Masailand to Albert Nyanza, and if he gets safely through, his great supply of relief stores, purchased with funds raised entirely in Germany, will enrich Emin for many a day. The delay in starting this finely equipped expedition was due partly to BISMARCE's fear that a large caravan going inland would tend further to unsettle matters on the east coast; as it is, the German Government has disclaimed any responsibility for the safety of the caravan. The strange fact that STANLEY brought no letters from EMIN to the Congo, and also that the letters from STANLEY give no idea as to the amount of relief stores he has been able to place in the hands of the Governor of the Equatorial Province, have increased the anxety of Emin's friends. The coming departure of the Perens expedition shows that no credence is given to the rumor that EMIN is ac companying STANLEY to the coast.

#### A Canadian Declaration of Intentions, From the Toronto Globe.

Brother Jonathan says in effect: "I mean to treat that sea as my own, because it suits into do so. If you don't like it, Brother Buil, what are you going to do about it?" Brother Buil knows well that he cannot put up with that sort of bullying much longer without virtually confessing that he will knuckle down to Brother Jonathan in almost anything the latter may demand. Hence it is, as we have said, barely possible that Brother Bull's ships have orders to stand against Brother Jonathan's professions. If so, there will be ex-citing times before next winter. We believe the Wash-ington authorities will back down if firmly resisted. But what if they do not back down ! Then Canada would have to face the worst. What then ! Well the Globe has always been very well disposed to peace and friendship with the United States. But we say with the utmost deliberation that it would be far better for Canada and Great Britain to face the worst than to submit much longer to unreasonable, unendurable merican pretensions. Patience has in this case ceased to be a virtue.

#### Portrait of a Democrat. From the Cobleskill Indez.

Governor Hill is a wonderful man! Wonderful ompleteness of his many and versatile talents; brewd and sagacious politician, never caught napping statesman, far seeing and always watchful of the in terests of his constituents; a writer so logical, convincing, and just that no man can successfully answer him. nd a speaker so eloquent, so perfectly able to rise to the requirements of any occasion that he never falls to electrify and outbuse, as well as instruct his audience. His orations remind one of the grandour of a Webster, the beauty of a Clay, and the choice use of words of a Phillips or Everett. New Yorkers ought to be proud of their Governor, knowing, as they do, that he is the peer if not in the very front ranks of the ablest crators and statesmen of the State, if not in the Union. A century rom now his speeches will be read and studied by the cholars of that day as models of composition and elo-

# Life is Still Worth Living.

From the Washington Press. If this country were half as wicked as the pessimistic Mugs paint it, sheel would be a shut-up shop. Latest Achievement of Charles Hill Jones

From the St. Louis Republic The disinterestedness that has marked Mr.

leveland's public life.

### Ahead of All of Its Contemporaries From the Corduray Centre Plaindealer

The Plaindealer is the only paper in the city which pays its compositor every week. It is the only paper in the city which prints a page at leave. home.
The Finindealer sanctum is the only newspaper office in the city in which poker playing and excessive drinking are strictly prohibited.
The Plaindealer is the only paper running a temperance column and a puzzle department.
It is the only paper which is not the tool of a grasping monopoly. Now is the time to subscribe. Call and see us. The steh string is always out.

# A Disastrous Clerical Error.

From the Boston Beacon. Government Clerk (to friend)—I'm in a frightful hole. I went to see two dictors yeaterday and got a medical cartificate from each. One was a certificate of a life insurance company and the other was a certificate of illiness to send to the chief with my perition for a week's leave of absence.

Friend—I've done that myself. What's the inafter?

G. C.—Matter! Great Scott! I mixed the certificates in mailing them. The insurance company has my certificate of ill health and the chief has my certificate of good health.

White House.

The undersigned would respectfully tender his thanks to the officials at the White House, especially to Doorkeeper Lacifier, Secretary Haford, and Mr. Lanier, for their kind attentions shown during his recent call there when suddenly taken it. And the writer bers to be allowed this method to show his gratitude. mers to be allowed this method to show his gratitude intil a more favorable opportunity presents itself, when we can personally acknowledge the same. Bas Hanson, Me. Hansy J. Dodge.

# Nature's Grand Cathedral.

From Puck. "Are you going to church to-day?" asked Mr. Orthodox of Mr. Freetnina.
"No." and Mr. Freetnina. emphatically; "I shall worship in the grand cathedral of nature."
Half an hour later Mr. Freetnina was seated at a rick-sty deal table under a dusty tree, listening to the noise of a wheezy orchestrion, and drinking something that looked like teer.

Contagious Contiguity. 

THE NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRONS.

What John Bull and Uncle Sam Can Rely On for Immediate Use in Behring Sea, WASHINGTON, June 2 .- While disclaimers of hostile intent and expressions of belief that the seal fishery controversy will be peacefully settled are now coming both from the British authorities and our own, it is yet well to look at the naval forces which would be available in case trouble should occur after all. No doubt there will be careful instructions on both sides to guard against bringing on a collision bethat are to go to Behring Sea this summer: still our revenue cutters are under orders to make arrests of persons taking seals in the eastern part of Behring Sea, in violation of our statutes, and the navy will back them up in doing so.

The commander of the British squadron in the Pacific is Rear Admiral Algernon C.F. Heneage, who held this command also last year. His flagship is the Swiftsure, a powerful armor-clad of from 6,500 to 7,000 tons displacement, with engines having a maximum of nearly 5,000 horse power, capable of giving her over fifteen knots. She has a powerful battery of rifled guns and a complement of 475 men This is the only armored vessel in his command. The Amphion, a cruiser of 4,300 tons displacement, or a little less than the Baltimore's, has a maximum of about 5.500 horse power, and about sixteen knots speed, and carries ten rifled breechloaders and about 300 officers and men. The Icarus is a craft of 970 tons displacement, with a complement of about 120 men. These are the vessels which, according to a report from Victoria, received orders to sail on the 10th of June from Vancouver to Behring Sea. This report has since been denied, but the flagship, at least, may go north.

In addition, the British have on the Pacific station the Champion, a large protected cruiser of over 4.000 tons displacement, and two smaller vessels, besides a fourth, now under orders to return to England.

Our Government will be represented, as usual, in Behring Sea, by the revenue cutters Rush, Capt. Shepard, and Bear, Capt. Healy, which will make arrests of the vessels charged with seal posching, and by the Thetis, Lieut,-Commander Stockton of the navy. A fast sealing steamer might not be troubled at getting away from any of them. The Bear and the Thetis are relics of the Greely search expedition, and the slowness of the Thetis in a subsequent trip around Cape Horn to arrive at the scene of her present services was something remarkable. They are all lightly armed. The Rush has four and the Bear two 3-inch breechloading rifles, the Bear also having two 24-pounder howitzers. the Rush a couple of the Hartford's Gatling guns were secured before starting on her cruise, and it has been reported that the Rush's armament was also increased. The Thetis carries only a couple of machine guns. There are now available at Mare Island two

war vessels, the Iroquois and Adams, which have just had their repairs completed, while the Charleston, at San Francisco, is getting ready for her next trial trip. The Iroquois. Commander Joshua Bishop, is a wooden vessel of 1,575 tons displacement, carrying seven or eight guns, mostly smoothbores, and a complement of 194 officers and men. The Adams, Commander E. T. Woodward, is a wooden yessel of 1.375 tons displacement, carrying six guns. She is the craft that did good service at Samoa prior to the arrival of the Nipsic. The Charleston, the new steel vessel, of 3,700 tons displacement, is much faster than any British war ship in North Pacific waters, and will have a powerful battery of six-inch breechloading rifles, which, however, she has not yet taken on board.

It happens that there are no other vessels on the Pacific station really available. The Pinta, a small craft of 550 tons displacement, carrying only four howitzers, which has been on duty at Sitka, arrived at San Francisco for repairs on May 1, and will not be ready for some time. The old store ship Monongahela is at Pago-Pago, while news has recently come that the Alert, which left Honolulu for Samoa to relieve the Nipsic, had arrived at Apla, and had aiready gone on to Auckland, with the Nipsic in tow, in order to have the latter vessel repaired there.

The probabilities now are that, if any vessel at all goes to Behring Sea, in addition to the customary trio, the Rush, Bear, and Thetis, it will be the Iroquois; and, on the British side, perhaps the Swiftsure alone will go north. It Is definitely known that the Adams has already been ordered to Honolulu at the request of the State Department, to take the place vacated by the Alert.

### WHAT THE INDIAN AGENTS SAY. Notes from Their Last Reports About the Tribes Under Their Charge.

From the Red Man. C. H. Potter, Agent for the Osages-There has seen no improvement in the condition of the Osare In dians during the last year. The traffic in whiskey b peddiers on the reservation is, in my opinion, alarmingly on the increase.

C. Hill, Sautee Agent-A temperance society was or ganized about one and a half years ago at Santee agency the idea originating among the Indians themselves, and composed wholly of Indians. They number twentynine membera.

C. E. McChesney, Cheyenne River-I am convinced that the general tendency is one of advancement. C. M. Johnson, Pima, Maricopa and Papago Agent-Nothing but mesquite, sage bush, and cactus will grow on this or any of the reservations under my charge without irrigation. Therefore, when it is considered that all the grain raised-90,000 bushels of wheat, 30,000 bushels of tye, and 3,000 bushels of corn-is by the unaided effects of the Indians, no commendation is necessary from me. All the ditches have been made by them without the aid of surveying instruments or engineer ing advice. They put in their crops and tread out the rain by the ancient method of driving horses over it There is not a thresher or a grain fan on any of the

C. H. Yates, Round Valley Agent-We cannot overesti importance of Indian education, as it brings T. J. Sheehan, White Earth-Education and agricul-

tural pursuits are the great factors in civilizing thes J. W. Preston, Mission Indians, Cal.—They have been

robbod by bad law or no law. R. L. Upshaw, Tongue River—I am of the opinion though a Protestant) that the Roman Catholics have more influence and better success with these Indians

than any other denomination, but they need more riests to make their work effective here. W. W. Anderson, Crow Creek and Lower Brule—I have issued strict orders to prevent the use of the native language in the schools, and it is remarkable how

rapidly the children acquire an English vocabulary with which to convey their ideas. J. L. Bullis, San Carlos-There are only eight families of Indians occupying dwelling houses on the reserva-tion. The remainder dwell in brush houses or wicky-ups. When an Indian dies in one of these it is immediately burned down, through a prevailing superstition

that his spirit will forever after haunt it; hence their dislike to building substantial, permanent house a. J. F. Warner, Omaha and Winnebago Agent—It people did not succeed better in caring for their bodies than the churches are doing for their souls, they would long since have been leaner than Mrs. Potiphar's three lean kine. Their medicine lodges are the only places of religious pretence or worship. This I would break up it we had anything better to offer them.

Gifford, Fort Berthold-The progress from year to year made by the Indians cannot be denied by those who knew them in their idleness and degradation of a few years are, and who are now able to see them suc cessfully at work improving and cultivating the land about heir homes and living a comparatively happy life. J. McLaughlin. Standing Bock-These Indians have made commendable progress in civilization the past

E. C. Osborne, Pawnes, Ponca, and Otoe Agent-Though my efforts have been earnest and pains taking. if you will pardon me, their advancement into the ways of the white man (good white man) has been any other than rapid. In their general babits and disposition i can see no apparent progress. They still give their horses away at pipe dances: they still have more confidence in their medicine men than the Queen of England has in McKenzie: they still practise bigamy; they still give away their wives; they still sell their daughters,

the education of their children. Last spring the Society of Friends requested permission to locate a lady in-structor among them, which was granted by this office. the coarsel petted, and fed them for six months with-out securing a pupil, and left in disgues, minus a gold watch.

The Object of her Affection. Ella-Do you like Alcok?

Bella-No, but I am passionately fond of his confecTHE GEORGIA OFFICES,

Senator Colquitt Coquetting with the Hav-

rison Administration. ATLANTA. June 2.- The recent visit of President Harrison's Private Secretary has stimulated speculation about the Federal ap-pointments in Georgia. At one time it looked as if Gon. Longstreet would have his own way in the distribution of the Federal offices in the State. This belief was based on the theory that the Administration would endeavor to build up a new party, encourage the old Whigs and present protectionists, and select as its instruments prominent commanders in the Confederate army, like Longstreet and McLaws both of whom were chosen by Gen. Grant to fill Important Federal offices.

But President Harrison appears to have adopted another plan. Col. Buck, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, is now supposed to have the most influence in the distribution of the Federal appointments, and Gen. Longstreet has retired to Gainsville. It is true that he has been sick, but it is also true that he is disappointed. He came away from Washington with the understanding that Gen. Mc-Laws was to be made Marshal of the Southern District of Georgia. McLaws is a strong protectionist, and he had been urged for the post by such business men as Gen. E. P. Alexander and Mr. J. H. Hanson of Macon. Gen. Grant, who appointed McLaws as Postmaster at Sa-vannah, an office which he held during the Grant and Hayes Administrations, wrote of him: "I have known Gen. McLaws for forty

Grant and Hayes Administrations, wrote of him: "I have known Gen, McLaws for forty years, and have the highest respect for his ability and the greatest confidence in him." Longstreet is inclined to attribute the amointment of Corbett, the son of a negro trader, to the interference of Senator Colquitt.

Gen, Longstreet is a Roman Catholic himself, though his people were Methodists. His uncle, the author of the "deorgia Scenes," was a Methodist minister. Senator Colquitt is a Methodist minister. Senator Colquitt is a Methodist and a political preacher. His opponents say that all his religious demonstrations have a political in and are all designed to influence as much the votes as the morals of his hearers. The Methodists are a powerful organization in Georgia, and they all stand by Colquitt. His father, a man of greater ability, was a Methodist preacher, who preached such strong political sermons that his abidence would frequently break into applause.

Colquitt is said to be seeking a way to compet the other Georgia Senator, Joseph F. Brown—"Brown, who owns the State"—to divide his power and influence. The friends of Longstreet say that an alliance has been formed between Col. Buck and Senator Colquitt with this object in view on Colquitt's part. They say that this will make it necessary for Senator Brown to spend more cash, that it may help Buck in controlling the appointments, but that it will certainly injure Colquitt, who wants to put Gov. Gordon in Brown's place. Meanwhile the Republican party will gain nothing.

It will certainly injure Colquitt, who wants to put Gov. Gordon in Brown's place. Meanwhile the Republican party will gain nothing.

Colquitt and Gordon are now charged with using their influence to bring about appointments under a Republican Administration. It is charged that for this purpose the Democratic Senator Colquitt has made an alliance with the Republican Chairman. Col. Buck. Buck is believed to enjoy the confidence of the Administration, and it is thought that his advice has much to do in deciding upon the men who shall fill the Federal offices in Georgia. The theory is that Buck will name only such Republicans as will stand by Colquitt in any contest between him and Brown. This is why men like Longstreet and McLaws are likely to be kept in the background.

The practical result of this partnership between Republicans and Democrats is to keep up a soild South. In the North the South is blamed for this condition of things, and in the South the North is blamed for exactly the same thing. Certainly a more effective arrangement to keep Georgia has not received the accession of a single white man of influence since the carpet-bargers were put in power, and what there is of a party is so oflicided and wanting in adhesive principles that it is of no consequence except to take the offices and enable the Democrats to continue in power, and help maintain asoid South.

At the last election for Mayor of Savannah there were two candidates, both Democrats.

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At the last election for Mayor of Savannah there were two candidates, both Democrats. The Republicans made no nomination, but the votes of 1.400 nearo Republicans were bought, it is said, by one or the other of the Democrats. One of the nearo bosses, when asked why they did not run a Republican candidate, replied:

"That doesn't pay: there is no money in it." At the last Congress election two Democrats canvassed the district sesking a nomination, but in the Convention a dark horse. Mr. R. E. Lester, was nominated under the two-thirds rule. Dissatisfaction and apathy resulted, and a straightout Republican was thereupon put in nomination. At once the whites threw off their indifference, and Lester was elected by the largest majority ever given in the district. Unless there is money in it, the negroes will not go to the polls. Not one of the self-styled leaders who demand the Federal offices because they are leaders would dare offer himself as a candidate for the neople's votes.

National questions are discussed but little in public among the weather the people's votes.

National questions are discussed but little in public among the people of Georgia. They are agreed as to the necessity of unanimity among the whites to prevent a return of carpetbag rule. The remembrance of that period of maladministration and corruption revives more bitter thoughts and animosities than spiring from the four years' war. This is wny the South is solid, and wny it will remain so until, in the opinion of the Southern people, the danger of a backward step is no longer possible.

There are thousands of intelligent people in Georgia who firmily believe in a protective

possible.

There are thousands of intelligent people in Georgia who firmly believe in a protective policy, but to a man they will vote the Democratic ticket until all fear of a return of carnetbag miscule through the indirect influence of the Federal Government is removed.

Trying to Set Up an Opposition Post Office.

Indianapolis, May 21.—John Richardson, and Percy Bradford of Morgan county were before the Federal Court Commissioner to-day on a peculiar charge. Richardson was Postmaster at Centerton during the Cleveland Administration, and, when Schooley was appointed, Richardson disapproved of the act, and he and Bradford established a rival Post Office. He tacked a box on his shep door and invited all his friends to deposit their letters with him, and each day he carried the mail thus accumulated to the train and gave it to the route agent. As the new official's salary depends upon the number of stamps cancelled, this rivalry proved serious, and Schooley applied to the authorities for protection. From the Commercial Gazett

serious, and Schooley applied to the authorities for protection.

The only reason Richardson gave for starting an opposition office was that he didn't like the new Postmaster, and Bradford appeared to have assisted on the score of friendship. The defendants were both dismissed, with an injunction to close up their opposition and throw no obstacle in the way of Schooley's efforts to make a living.

#### The Land of the Left, In the zone of Cold Days, where the mists and the clouds spin their warp and their weft, Beyond the bad lands of Sait River, iles the lonely Land

of the Left. Where the ghosts of the booms that have faded and ambitions that failed to connect,
And candilates beaten and sulky, and reforms that

failed of effect, comily wander lamenting, their own dirges tear fully sing. While the owl hoots a too-hoo ironic, and the jackam turns a handspring.

Gloomily they wander lamenting, a grumpy and sorrow-Sputtering and coughing and choking chin-deep in the

And crumbs of election pledges are their scanty and pitiful food. And slivers of party platforms they shape into tooth-But on holidays they feast on crow, with a goose egg or

And they treat themselves to a Sour Grapes punch at the coming of a new recruit. Such a flock of greese that are plucked, and ducks

two for fruit.

most lamentably lame!
For every man in the Land of the Left has Pinnis alone for his name: This Dinnis was beaten for Hog Reeve, and that Dinnis He railied the people for tariff reform, but they didn't

come on for a tent: And this Dinnis thought the Cabinet was not too big for But he slipped, he slumped, he didn't get there, he got to the Land of the Left.

That Dinnis there, he started a boom with a great hurrah and a whoop.

The whoop seen ended, and then, kerzplash! he dropped into the Sea of So and there he must wade and duck and dip, and struggle.

and sulk and curse. That ever he coddled a bit of a boom, or opened to healers his purse; And there's never a lack of Dinnises, the Dinnis crop

But the Land of the Left soon hides them, and the Sea ), weary weary is their life in that land so cold and And each of its sorrowful dwellers knows that Pate has

gone back on him; And he looks and longs for a chance again to shin up the tree of Hope. But that tree grows not in the Land of the Left, and so

he must whimper and mope; Mope and whimper and sulk and swear and blutber,

remains his name.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

One of the most interesting and pretty sights met with in travelling on the Brooklyn elevated is to be seen only in the evenings when the trains are erowded with workers returning from the day's toll. At every sta-tion, but more especially at the stations near the end of the line, groups of little girls and boys may be found awaiting papas, mainmas, sisters, or brothers. Their childish faces light up with glee as they see their loved ones coming down the stairs and they jump at them with extravagant demonstrations of affection. In wet weather as well as in dry the little sentinels are to be found at their posts, many of them armed with um-brellas and waterproofs for those who neglected to provide themselves against a wetting.

A reporter who went to Fordham on a recent-Sunday asked a resident where he could secure a cab. "Cab is it?" repeated the countryman, "you can't get any cate around here on Sunday afternoons. Our cab drivers sin't no night hawks, but are men of religion.

You'll find 'em now over in a barn outside the village holdin a prayer meetin'. They hev one at 3 o'clock every Sunday, and there ain's no work can interfere with it, either." Inquiry elsewhere showed that this was true. The other night when the most fashionable drinking place in America was crowded, every man except two had a glass of green mint before him. The rage for this decection of sugar tinetured with the juice of mist

A Sun reporter in Williamsburgh the other night riding on the rear platform of a Greenpoint borse car maked the conductor for information as to a certain street. The conductor was ignorant, but a stranger volunteered in The reporter and the stranger then fell into a convertion. The stranger was well dressed, looked intelligent, and spoke like a man of the world. When the reporter got off the car his acquaintance alighted, too.

"Are you a military man?" asked the latter as they

leaves - which tastes very like oil of pepperment, by the

way-is approaching a madness in town

walked up the street. No, " said the reporter The stranger then said that he was a member of the Seventh Segiment, mentioned a number of its officers, and dilated upon the splendid appearance of the Neventh in a parade. The reporter was about to leave his companion when the latter touched him on the shoulder and

led him into the shadow of a building.
"Excuse me," he said, "but will you let me have five cents. I am very nervous and want a glass of beer." It was the first indication that the man had given of being a beat.

A feeble old man, his face swollen and red from ery sipelas, and his limbs almost useless from rheumatism hobbled into an up-town restaurant a few nights are carrying a basket full of imitation buttonhole bounne cunningly cut out of vegetables. The cashier and waiters bought samples of his ware, and freely granted him permission to circulate among the customers. The eld man was for many years first assistant chef of the Astor House, when that old hostelry was run by the Stetaons. He was a soldier in the rebellion, and was wounded in the left arm. He had the offer of a pension of \$2 a month, which he refused to accept elaimin that a greater sum was due him. He supports a family of eight, one of whom is a widowed daughter. The old man will be 70 years old in about two months. In spise of his age and infirmities he is chipper and merry, tak ing great pride in his ability to support his family by transforming vegetables into roses, and the only coar he has is that his customers may think his red face is due to drink, and not erysipelas.

Doorman Dempsey, who has been detailed at the Thirtieth street police station for many years, is ex tremely nervous and the policemen who have seen his hands shake and tremble when performing even the slightest office, laughed at him when he claimed to be able to shoot pretty straight with any kind of a shoot ing iron. A few days ago several of the policemen were in the basement pegging away with their revolvers at the lid of a tin box. It was considered quite a feat to hit it until Dempsey showed them bow easy the job was by driving bullet after bullet directly through the centre.

Three years ago Mind Reader J. Randall Brown, who was a witness in the late Bishop case, was giving a series of entertainments at the Grand Opera House in San Francisco. On one occasion he gave a scance, and ar "Diogenes," shouted a man from the back of the house. A few moments later raps were heard, and Prof. Brown announced that the philosopher's spirit was

rapping and would answer any questions asked. An old gentleman in the front row rose very slowly and

Yes sir. Do you wish to ask him any questions sir t" replied Mr. Brown. "Only one. Ask him if he has found that honest man The laughter which greated the question broke up the

stance for that night

A young actor, aged 20, named Norman Cooke, wrote this letter to his sister before committing suicide by shooting himself: "Dean Hex.—I have gone—no, that is very trish-I'am going to that bourne whence no trav eller returneth, and have just taken my last cup of tea with a bitter rest. I have colored the town to such a degree that there is now no paint left in the locker. Se I commend myself to Davy Jones. You will not remem-ber my good qualities, for I never had any, and my bad ones I will ask you to forget. With much love, I am your about to-be kilt entirely. The Zoological Society of France has warned eriment of the danger to the country from the destruc-tion or absence of the swallows. The country about the mouth of the Khone is one of the great landing places of the swallows coming over from Africa. Wires have been put along the coast connected with electrical bat-teries, upon which the birds light after their flight. They are then killed by shock, and hundreds of crates

of their bodies are sent up to the Paris milliners. This has been going on for several years, and it is now noticed that swallows are inclined to boycott France and land at places from where they spread more naturally over other parts of Europe. The Paris Exposition has brought sadness to a large part of Paris. The shopkeepers, the restaurant keepers and theatrical managers find that the show drains the boulevards, and that their business is reduced in a manner unknown since the siere. Even in such great res-taurants as the Cafe Anglais or Voisin's they find that their patrons dine at the Exposition. Sarah Bernhards doesn't draw. Coquelly gave his farewell represents tion at the French Theatre to a house far less in value than that which came to bid farewell to Dalaunay. So a

committee of all these interests lately waited upon the

Ministry in order to get the Exposition closed at night, but they were repulsed with a refusal.

An unusual senation was produced recently among the visitors and the employees at the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise when a hearse entered the gate, followed by about 150 men of extraordinary size and strength. Some were neatly attired in black garments, while others displayed, below a light overcoat, their legs encased in tights and spangles. All the wrestlers and "Hercules" in Paris had come to the cemetery for the interment of one of their colleagues, Louis Launay. Launay, who belonged to a wealthy family, was fired at a very early age with the ambition to display his muscles at the different fairs. His strength and ability soon won him fame. He was accidentally bitten by a pet

terrier and died from hydrophobia. The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors have made arrangements for a representative exhibition of the works of the "English Humorists in Art." The scope will be from Hogarth to the present development, as ex emplified in Punch. The leading features will be the gathering of original works by Rowlandson, an assem-blage of the original illustrations designed from the works of Charles Dickens, including the series by George Cruikshank, H. K. Browne ("Phis"), John Leech, Fred Barnard, Charles Green, &c. Randolph Caldecott will also be well represented. There will likewise be specimens of Mesers. John Tenniel, Charles Keene, George Du Maurier, Harry Furniss, Linley Sambourne, Gordon Thompson, Alfred Bryan, J. F. Sullivan, and others.

Some months ago the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proceeded against a Korfolk farmer for dishorning cattle, a custom that is comission to considerable vogue. The Norfolk magistrates demissed the charge, but stated a case for the opinion of the court above, and it was carried before the Lord Chief Justice and Justice Hawkins on appeal. The Chief Justice said the details of the evidence given in the case were "utterly disgusting," and showed that the opera-tion of dishorning was "detestably brutal." It was not beneficial to the animal, although it enabled one or two pounds more to be realized upon a sale, the coarseness of the cattle which was shown by the horns being con cealed. It was declared to be a most cruel practice, causing fearful pain, and absolutely unnecessary, and the case should be remitted back to the magistrates to

deal with. Justice Hawkins concurred. A new mark for coin sales was recorded at the au-tion of the remarkable collection made by Mr. G. W. Egmont bieber. The famous "petition" silver crown piece of Charles II., the masterpiece of Simon, brought the extraordinary price of £500 from the dealers Spink & Son. The last time it was sold it was bought by Sir. Bieber in 1881 for £315. It is said to have been given by Charles II, to Lord Chancellor Clarendon and then to hisson, who gave it to Lord Oxford, in whose sale in 1742 it was bought for £20 by Martin Folkes, and after ward at his sale for £12. After being sold to the British Museum in Roberta's collection, it was included in the sale of dupicates in 1811, and then came again into private hands. A pattern shilling of 1851, Common wealth, the finest, known, trought £80; a fifty shilling pattern gold piece, 1686, Cromwell, laureated and bare bust, on reverse, "Pax quartitar bella" with crowned shield, 2227, Simon's gold crown piece, 1686, from the same die as the sliver piece. but with a slight flaw, also from the Balo consection, from (spink 4 Sec.) ; gold five-guines piece by Tamber, 1777, fice fittle, a pattern five-guines piece by Yeo, 1777. but all the same.

Element of the Left, and Dinnis pattern five pound piece by Piatrucci. 1831, fill. and

so for other pattern pieces.